S1000 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it is being widely circulated to my detri-ment, that while Captain of my old Company, the "Bladen Artillery." (now Co 1, 36th Regiment N C. T.,) I bought the bounty due to the men, or some of the men thereof, at less than they would have received at the hands of the State, or Confederate authorities. Now, therefore, to prove the falsky of this report, and to silenes the same. I offer the above reward of ONE THOUSAND LOLL VRS to any man who will produce a witness, either from my said Company, or any other Company, who will swear before any court authorized by law to administer the oath, that I ever speculated upon him in this way, or obtained his bounty money, or any other money, and failed to pay the same, in full, to him. This offer will stand good so long as I live, and I hereby pledge my honor and my property to its payment.

My old compasy is still in service at Fort Fisher, N. C. I know that I speak their sentiments when I say that they respect me as an officer who ever did his duty towards them, and that they cherish for me the warmest sentiments of esteem. I am sure that I have the good will of the entire Company, and that no man who had ever speculated upon his men could say this much for himself. JNO. A. RICHARDSON.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE! WILL ATTEND at the following times and places t I make assessment of all incomes derived from every source : also, of all hogs killed since the 24th of April last. All persons interested must attend prepared to render list:

At Rocky Point, February 22d.

At Holly Sheiter, February 23d. At South Washington, February 24th, At Upper Black River, February 26th,

At Piney Woods, Feb. nary 27th. At Point Caswell, March 1st, At Caintuck, March 2d,

At Long Creek, March 4th, At Sandy Run, March 7th. At Middle Sound, March 8th.

WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSOR, at the above I named times and places, to collect all taxes already assessed : also, all income tex. Tax-payers will attend, or the penalty of the law will be enforced.

W. S. LARKINS, Assessor.

J. S. HINES, Collector.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL. THIS SCHOOL commenced on Monday, the 25th of Janl uary, 1864.

Tuition-\$25, \$374 and \$50 per session. Music = \$37½. Board - \$16 per week, half in advance.

ISHAM ROYAL.
Rev. J. L. STEWART, | Principals.
Warsaw, N. C.
19-31\*

MEDICAL CARD.

H AVING to leave the army on account of ill health, I respectfully offer my professional services to the peoable to give all who may favor me with a call entire satis-

R. C. TILLERY, M. D.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions December Term;

A. D., 1863. P. W. Fanning, Adm'r., vs. the Heirs of Wm. 11. Craig. TT APPEABING to the satisfaction of the Court that Jemima Littleton, formerly Jemima Craig, and Bavory this State, or upon diligent enquiry cannot be found; pub- one inherited from our ancestry of revolutionary relication is hereby ordered for six weeks to be made in the | nown, and so often evinced upon the crimsoned soil of the Savory Freshwater to appear and make defence to the suit at the March. Term of the Court ; and that in default | dier's grave. When the command "F rward" was given thereof the petition will be taken pro con fesso and heard | along the line, each battallon moved off like so much ma

S. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB. 11, 1864.

WE copy to-day from the Richmond Sentinel the eloquent and stirring address of President Davis to the

It is an address worthy of its author and of the occasion which draws it forth. It does justice to the sublime patriotism displayed by our noble army, and holds forth the promise of assured victory and consequent peace and independence; a promise which, we rest assured, must, sooner or later, be redeemed, and which may turn out to be far less distant than most

This day is the 11th of February. This day week will be the 18th, and by 12 o'clock noon on that day, if not at midnight of the 17th, the present Congress will come to an end, its term will expire and its legislative powers cease. The Senate might be retained for the transaction of Executive business, but for that there

would appear to be no necessity. Both houses are working like beavers, and we think will in some way dispose of the most pressing and necessary measures relating to the army and the currency. Whether the measures passed will give general setisfaction is doubtful. No measures could do that now. Congress must do the best it can, and be satisfied with

The Alexandra Case.

Ir would seem that the recent action of the English Court of Exchequer, affirming the previous ruling the Chief Baron, and refusing to grant a new trial in the case of the steamship Alexandra, is by no means final, and that the ship is not to be at once given up by the government, but that litigation is probably to be protracted to such an extent that, when a final decision is arrived at, such decision will be too late to have any influence upon the contest now pending between the Confederacy and the States of the North. The following from the London Times will explain

the situation more fully :-The discharge of the rule for a new trial in the Alexandra case will take many people by surprise. From the tenor of the remarks that fell from the Bench during the course of the argument, it had been inferred, perhaps too readily, that the decision would be in favor of the Crown. The Chief Baron himself adopted an apologetic rather than a confident tone in defending his exposition of the law, and expressly admitted that he was taken at a disadvantage by the novelty of the question. It seemed likely therefore, that the Court of Exchequer, without endorsing all the Attorney General's allegations of positive misdirection, might agree in submitting the issue, being one of such rare impertance to another jury, and all the light that sabsequent research has thrown upon it. Such, however, has not been the result of the Court's deliberations during the Christmas vacation. The Chief Baron adheres to his own construction of the act, and avenges himself for the criticisms to which his own charge has been subjected by a severe comparison of the Attorney General's present doctrines with his Parliamentary speeches. In the main positions of his judgment, though not in this extra judicial controversy, he is supported by Mr. Baron Bramwell, while the two junior Barons of the Exchequer concur in

holding that the rule ought to be made absolute. Where opinions are thus equally divided in a court of law, it is customary, in the absence of a casting vote, to avoid a dead lock by a nominal concession on the part of the youngest member. Accordingly, Mr. Baron Piggott withdraws his judgment, and the rule is refused, subject to an appeal. The effect of this is that the Foreign Enlistment Act, with all its antecedents and consequences, will be discussed over again in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and probably in the House of Lords. our own part, we cannot lament the division of opinion which postpones for many months the condemnation or release of the Alexandra. Such equipments as hers may or may not be legal. That depends on whether the Legis-

lature in the year 1819 fortunately provided against evils which the event has shown to be real, however dimly they may then have been foreseen. But we have no doubt at all that legal or illegal, equipments of this kind are highly impolitic, and might become an intolerable annoyance to ourselves, if we had the misfortune to be at war. Where the hull, the armament and the crew of a privateer are all virtually supplied from the same port, the animus vendendi and the animus belliger andi approximate suspicionaly to each other. We should be the last to sacrifice British shipowners for the sake of pleasing a foreign Government, but when the maritime interests of Great Britain happen to coincide with the claims of international comity, we can see little patriotism in the attempt to "sail" a whole fleet of ships " through the foreign enlistment act.

The Hillsboro' Recorder of the 10th inst. says : " This day forty-four years ago the first number of the Hillsboro' Recorder was issued, and the forty-fifth volume is now entered upon." The Recorder is still within the conscript age, though rapidly approaching its limits. Its venerable editor, Mr. HEART, has, we believe passed the three score years and ten spoken of in holy writ, as the ordinary limit of human existence, yet bids fair to continue his life of which you are devoted. asefulness for many years to come.

## Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 20. EONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1864. ENO. 21.

with whom we used to exchange before we suspended this and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To singular and picture que of which he im giuntion can be descinted by its ravages? It is of itself a matter of compaper for the purpose of entering the service, have neglected, separate acknowledgments covered with model paper for the purpose of entering the service, have neglected to put us upon their 1 st of exchanges. They will confer a favor by looking to this. We would like to meet our old ous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that he riends in our office.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

We regret to find that we are among the delinquents, but our friend of the Carolinian will readily understand that the failure was unintentional on our part .-Indeed, we thought the Journal had been going until our attention being attracted by the above paragraph, we made enquiry, and learned from our mailing clerk that such was not the case. We trust long to have a pleasant exchange of papers and of sentiments with the Carolinian.

SOUTHERN PAPERS state that HARRY MACARTEY, the "Ar kanzas Commedian," died a few days ago near Atlanta, Ga. MACARTHY was a man of great sprightliness and versatility, a remarkable personator of national characteristics, especially in their more comic aspects. In addition, he could sing a good song, and occasionally make one, and more valuable still, could draw large houses by his sole attraction. We have been told that he was born in London, but that at least one of his parents was Irish, as the name would indicate.

FTEAMER SPUNERY .- We learn this morning from an officar of the above stemmer, that she will be saved. Her cargo has already been rescued, or nearly all of it. She lies inside the bar under the protection of Fort Campbell.

For the Journal. An Account of the Capture of Newport Barracks, WRETEN BY A PARTICIPANT. . We commenced forming our line of battle about three miles in the rear of Newport Barracks, on the road parallel Between the two stood a battery of artillery, commanded | Chancellorsville. by Capt. Ellis. Farther to the left still, were several de- gle for tiberty and independence, and for the preservation were our cavalry and Capt. Paris' battery of splendid grand beyond conception, and beggars description. Every | will preserve your memory ever-living in their hearts. gun was loaded! every bayonet fixed and every heart fired | Citizen-defenders of the homes, the liberties and the al he whizzing noise and loud screams of its snot and shell. The enemy's response was by no means lazy or childlike, but their death-dealing missiles were poorly directed .-Freshwater, formerly Savory Craig, is not an inhabitant of | Here was exhibited Carolina's true spirit; the self same Wilmington Journal for the said Jemima Littleton and grond Old Dofninion. That spirit must conquer, or die .-It must either enjoy a rich reward in victory or find a solchinery, every part of which was perfect. Our gallant troops now advanced for over a space of three miles, never thinking of making a halt until stopped in front of the burning Barracks and deserted Fort of our enemy. Col. Ripley, with his Green Mountain and New York hirelings had offered us but feeble resistance, flying before us like chaff before the wind. They were now scattered to every point of the compass, and darkness alone prevented the apture of almost the entire force. If they had fallen back to their stronghold and made a firm stand, the probability s we would have been very materially injured, but such a course their unparalleled cowardice would not allow them to even think of. Over their deserted stronghold waved that emblem of oppression, the "Stars" and the "Stripes." This was soon hauled down; Reader, you know the fate of a slice of bloody meat, when thrown to a pack of starving wolves. A similar one this detested lag met with. It was trampled in the dust, and torn into a thousand fragments. The fruits of our victory were as follows: Quantities of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, all segts of camp and garrison equipage, a large number of small arms, eight pieces of artillery, and ninety prisoners. Our loss, six killed, two of whom were officers, and about fifteen wounded, while that of the enemy was at least treble this. On account of a great lack of transportation we were compelled to inter our dead upon the same field where they fought and displayed so much galiantry and heroism. This we regretted, for we thought

> bravest of the bave. For the Journal.

to the public, while his merits were, in a great degree

obscured. His great ability to organize, drill and disci-

ment decidedly among the most brilliant ever won upon

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER. Not long ago, when the Southern press, far and wide, were sudely and bitterly assailing one of our great military eaders, and clamoring loudly for his removal as totally incompetent for his high position, he remarked to a friend that he was "willing to serve his country in any capacity others. We lay here in line of battle all day Monday, that he could be of most benefit to her." A noble speech, Monday night and Tuesday, without any excitement, and well worthy of the great heart that prompted it. This except some shelling and a slight ekirmish by the ad is what we call true patriotism, which, casting aside all vanced pickets. We had really stolen on the enemy aspirations for military honor and distinction, longs only unexpectedly, and as our cavalry pickets advanced they to free our land from the vile tread of a merciless and unprincipled invader. And yet, kind reader, the true hero dreaming that the movement was anything more than a ives not only in wreathes of stars, embroidered sleeves, cavalry raid, concluded to capture the few cavalry in and gill buttons, but is often-perhaps oftener-found in the tattered and starless coat of the private soldier. True. he has no office -no influential friends at home or in Congress-no rich relative, whose golden millions can purchase or him a more comfortable, lucrative or exalted position ; and yet he cheerfully submits to military discipline, patiently endures the weary march, uncomplainingly dons the tattered garments, smiles at his naked, bruised and bleeding feet, and rushes bravely into battle, unmindful of shot and shell, till victory is won, or the fatal wound has done its bloody work. And from whence spring such exalted courage, patient endura nce and cheerful obedience? From his own pure heart, where are written in letters of gold. whose only recommendation may be his glittering buttons and star-gemmed coat! And such conduct is not confined to the sterner sex alone, but alas! is oftener practised by the "tairest of the fair," who curl their ruby lips in scorn or cold indifference at the entrance of an humble Private. but are all smiles and attention when a Captain, Colonel or General makes his appearance. And yet, tair lady reader, much, very much indeed, is due to the numble private : and we should be in a sad condition indeed without him. for he who fights our battles will eventually gain our independence, and is often times far more estimable than the man who commands him. Yet we would by no means disparage "office," accompanied by meril, for we most fervently thank our heavenly Father for our Davis, Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, and a host of other brave and noble officers-stars that have illumined our young Confederacy with a glorious light that has never grown dim beneath clouds of wee and disaster, and will shine on, we trust, till they can smile peacefully upon a land with its noble banner pointing proudly to the sky, proclaiming to nations far and wide, a glorious, self-achieved freedom D., of Co. 1, 17th N. C. T.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE ARMY ADJ'T AND INSP'B GEN'S OFFICE. ) Richm and, Va., Feb. 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19. The following address of the President is published for

the information of the army. By order: (Signed)

Adj't and Inspector General Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States ! In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous houts .were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints up-

on your individual will that the citizen might better per-

S. COOPER.

form his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you conquests - a victory over yourselves. service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering cour- front of the enemy, and it is astonishing how bravely try. Again you come to tender your service for the public and patiently they behave. When we had marched defence -a tree offering which only such patriotism as yours about 4 or 5 miles, the soldiers lighted up torches from could make-a triumph worthy of you and the cause to

anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and, it is hoped, will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of to our love, gravitude and admiration.

Soldiers! By your wilt (for you and the people are but me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of

with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives, for the deferce of your country, with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenabounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerini confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and imid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into effence by the ring lond and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will silence the vain glorious boastings of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press; and will do ustice to the calumy by which they seek to persuade a deuded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable salety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! the coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nething to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the sid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you with the Bailroad between Newberne and Beaufort. It may welcome the invader with a confidence justified was now about 3 o'clock in the evening of the 2nd of Feb. by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, ruary. Previous to this time, several skirmishes had oc. taxation, repetition of heavy dra'ts, di-sensions, occasioned by the strife for power, by the parsuit of the spoils of curred. One at the enemy's out-post, the other at his office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, Blockhouse, four miles from Shepardsville. Both of these and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell places were quickly captured, the former by a brilliant with fearful force upon the over-strained energies of the the unerring skill of our artillerymen. When our line of midable than those of the last two years, when unimpai ed battle was formed, the 17th N. C. Regiment, commanded | means were used with boundless prodigality, and with reby Lt. Col. Lamb, occupied a position to the right of the and Perryeville, and Murnessboro' and Chickamauga, and road, the 42nd, commanded by Col. Brown, to the left .- | the Chickshominy, and Manassus, and Fredericksburg, and

Soldiers! Assured success awaits us in our holy strugexperience in the practice of my profession, I hope to be tachments of infantry under the eye of Col. Jackson, a of all that renders life desirable to bourable men. When kind to the refugees wherever they find a bounc. blood relation of "Stonewall." In the rear of this line that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope howi zers and Napoleon guns. The entire force, number- fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but ing about 2000 men was under the immediate command of your children, and your children's children in long geners. a Mexican hero, Brig. Gen. Martin. The scene now was tions to come, will enjoy blessings derived from you that with patriotic devotion to his Sunny South. Our artillery | tars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all hum had already opened a brisk fire, causing the very ground to his worship may shield you with his Fatherly care, and quake with its deafening thunder, now filling the air with preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the association of those you most love. is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief, JEFFERSON DAVIS

> Richmond, 9th Feb., 1864. The Late Mov. on Newbern

Correspondence or the fetersburg Express.

Kinston, Feb. 6, 1864. Mr. Editor-I intended writing yesterday, but was revented by various circumstances from doing so, and write this morning to give you an account of our expe-

dition to Newbern. Barton's, Kemper's and Ransom's Brigades, left Kinston Saturday morning, the 30th of January, marching down the right hand side of the Trent river towards Newbern, the whole command under General Barton, acting Major General. After two days and half of one night's marching, we reached the vicinity of Newbern without any incident worth recording, early on the morning of Monday, the 1st of February, and formed in line of battle two miles from that town.

The object of the expedition by this time had become pretty well known, and there were countless speculations ed was not very popular, but still the general deter-

mination of the trooops was to go in if ordered. And now one of the great sacrifices of the soldier had to be made, and one of his most melancholy duties performed—namely, to tear up or burn his letters. that we must leave them. Far from them now, as we are, This is a point of honor with soldiers, that the charactheir names are enbalmed in our hearts. We will often ters traced by the hand of affection shall never be gezed think of them to shed our tears, eulogize and express our upon by the rude and vulgar eye of Yankee curiosity. lasting gratitude. In conclusion, a word for General Martin. Heretofore his alleged fauits have often been held up This is often, as I have said, a melancholy duty; these letters contain the record of a mother's love and a mother's prayers, a sister's gentle counsels and often the pline troops, and meet the responsibilities of any shade of words of affection and encouragement from one dearer office has seldom been called into question, but his courage in the field has been amply vindicated, now that he is than either mother or sister. There is not a word over he hero of the capture of Newport Barracks, an achievewhich he has not lingered with mingled feeling of joy, the soil of the old North State. Let us mete out justice in ters they seem almost the only connecting link between full measure, and give him his proud appellation-" the

him and the "loved ones far away." Perhaps, if the cold and heartless could have seen how eagerly and fondly these weather-beaten, sunbronzed and battle-scared veterans read page after page flames or winds, they would have felt amused, but for myself, I was too full of my own regrets at having to part with so precious a treasure, to enjoy the distress of came on a picket post of the Yankees-these never sight. As our pickets came up pretty near their post they stepped out, and one of them sung out, "here's your mule," the instant reply of the Southern escaping through the swamp. Having driven in their gotten a position, they commenced a vigorous fire on the enem's batteries. The Yankees replied, fi.ing with great accuracy, and wounding several men at tolerable fair view of Newbern. The town is situated at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers, on a sort of peninsula. The river defences are quite strong .side from which I saw it, mounting some nine or ten heavy guns. The defences in front of the town consist from one river to the other, with a deep ditch or canal in trout. This canal is said to be twenty feet broad, and fifteen deep, filled with water, and the breastworks

are said to be spiked on the top. Several large flags danger of war. The course of events pauses and the dispute comes again into the more controlable and reasonable tery on our side, and I suppose marked the position of stage of negotiation. Forts on the opposite side of the town. It having be come evident that we could not take the town without too much sacrifice, orders were given to fall back at the Danish question bears date December 31, and concludes sunset. Accordingly at sunset we commenced to fall as follows: back upon the same road by which we had advanced. But a very beavy rain had fallen while we were down there, and the wagons and artillery had passed over the Deumark may have withdraw her obligations for eleven road before us, and of all the muddy roads you ever read of, this was the muddiest. The mud was everywhere over your shoes, often up to your knees, and sometimes waist deep. I saw several fellows completely mired, who had to be pulled out like an old cow in the spring of the year. I saw one fellow plunging along the mud up to his knees, when suddenly he brought up at full length in the mud, nearly disappearing in the filthy You have the rfully borne privations and toll to which you compound. "Well," said be coulty, "if I just had three days rations, I'd lie here till it sorter dried out." There is nothing like the patience, endurance and good nature have lately added another triumph, the noblest of human of a soldier when you get him in a hard place. Put onquests—a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the he quarress and complains constantly. Put him in such a situation as I have just described, or place them in

the fat lightwood which abounds in this region, and set

fire to the turpentine trees, lighting up the whole coun-

Some of our old acquaintances and frierds of the Press | tions with which I received the testimorials of confidence | try | the tableau thus presented was one of the most | quire, what passions it might arouse, what districts might conceive. The men covered with mad, with madded locks and faces nearly black with the lightwood smoke, only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those | with their arms and accomprehents plunging along of the subjects can be equally secured under either of the who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display | through the deep mud by the light of a thousand torches, and hundreds of blazing trees, was a spectacle which to be appreciated thust be seen. We marched 12 miles spread over Europe through questions which quiet and successive special responses. Would that it were possible that night, and read duntil day, and again pursued our timely exercise of justice and reason might conduct to a to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of march, arriving at Kinston Poursday evening about our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing 4 o'clock. We have been absent 6 days, marched 100 the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recogniz, his title miles, and lay in line of battle 2 days.

> Gen. Pickett, left Kinston Sunday, the 51st, to coone) I have been placed in a position which debars operate with Gen. Barton, marching down the direct road to Newbern on this side of the Trent, and between that river and the Neuse, approaching the town has sought to minister to your every want; with exuitation immediately in front. At a place called Deep Gully, Danish Government would willingly accept the English to Gen. Toombs, and to truth, that the facts should be some seven or eight miles from Newbern, he came on proposal of a conference for the settlement of the Schles- stated as they are. in the toilsome march nor in the weary watch, nor in the the outpost of the enemy, and after a sharp-skirmish | wig Holstein question, although of the opinion that i drove him from his position, capturing some three or devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character four hundred prisoners, mostly from the 17th Massa-of the warrior-patriot. Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison stores when they tell back, and we got but little except erument is resolved to enter upon war with all energy, and what was found in the private quarters of the men. It was here that Col. Shaw, of the 8th N. C. Regiment, ries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher | was killed. He was some distance in the rear of our advance, and was killed at a distance of about a thousand yards. Gen. Pickett then advanced within 21-2 miles of Newbern immediately in front of the town. Three hundred marines descended the river in spectacle which you present. Your brave battle er, will barges and captured the Yankee gunboat "Underwri- ted his intention to go. 1. The London Times publishes ter," under the guns of the fort. The boat was fastened to the wharf within one hundred yards of a nine gun battery, and carried itself eight guns in all, and was boarded and captured in the night without the loss to avoid a dead lock by the nominal concession of the o' a single man on our side. About eighteen men were killed and twenty-two captured on the boat. It was the intention to take her up the river, but a shot from the fort so disabled her that she was compelled to be abandoned and burnt. Altogether, Mr. Editor, this was a most during thing and reflects the highest credit on those engage i.

Among the prisoners captured were several deserters from the 10th N. C. Regiment, who were taken with clothing, have mounted their uniforms. The Rappahanarms in their hands, fighting against their country and kin. Two of them were hung yesterday, and three dash of our cavalry, the latter by our infantry, aided by of his resources both in men and money, be far less forberne is one of the most beautiful farming countries I to be made between the position occupied by the Florida have ever seen. The firms are large, the dwellings and Georgia, which came into French ports for repairs, elegant, and before the war was the abode of wealthy, and the Rappahannock, which entered Calais to fit out as a prosperous and refined society. Now desolation is written on every object that meets the eye-the houses deserted, the fields unoultivated, fences burnt, and every moveable gone. May Heaven pity, and the people be

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question-Hostilules Imminent- The Alexandra Case, &c., &c.

Files of late United States papers bring European advices to 21st ult. The news is important. It appears that Prussia and Austria had demanded of Denmark the withdrawal of the " November Constitution," upon the penalty of their occupation of Schleswig, and that Denmark had absolutely rejected this ultimatum, in consequence of which the envoys of those powers left Copenhagen on the 18th ult. The Austro-Prussian troops then proceeded to occupy Schleswig, and a conflict of arms seemed inevitable, when, according to the latest report, Denmark inti mated an invention to suspend the conoxious constitution. The commencement of hostilities, which might have precipitated a general European war, was thereby postponed. The following article from the London Times, of 21st uit. presents the latest aspects of the controversy :

THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION. It may be useful to remind our readers of the exact nosition of affairs at the critical moment which is presented to them in this morning's telegrams. The whole hangs upon the peculiar position of Austria and Prussia with respect to Germany on the one hand, and the other great | master and commissary departments shall be filled by dispowers of Europe on the other. The original dispute be- abled soldiers, and if more are required the President tween Germany and Denmark was simply a question of the shall call upon the Governors of the States for their quotas observances of certain mutual rights in Holstein, and the federal diet, a little while ago, decided upon reasonable grounds to entorce these rights by an execution. Saxon and Hanoverian troops accordingly entered the Duchy to of October, 1862, and published regularly since, who was replace for a time Danish by federal administration. But meanwhile a revolutionary impulse seized the mass of the German nation to go beyond this mere maintenance of ter; presidents and teachers of colleges and schools regutheir federal rights, and to wrench Holstein, and its neigh- larly engaged for two years previous to the passage of this boring Duchy, Schleswig, from the Danish crown, and act, having twenty students; one white man, the head erect them into a new German principality under the Prince going on as to the result. The idea of charging the of Augustenburg. The minor German governments were formidable works with which Newbern was surround- unable to stem the tide of this wide impulse, and gave themselves up to its course. Saxony and Hanover were | where there is no white adult not liable; the President, among the most prominent in this line of action, and their troops soon appeared almost in the character of an army of revolution. The Austrian and Prussian governments, with more strength and self-command; were able to see | ployees as the Superintendent shall swear necessary for the that such a course would almost inevitably bring about a effective operation of the road, not to exceed one to each Then twitching his tail he emitted a sneeze collision with the other Powers of Europe, with whom, in 1852, a distinct treaty had been made to prevent any such partition of the Panish territory as was clamored for. Under such circumstances, given to the Secretary of War to grant exemptions to Of widows in tears, of orphass unied, the first course of action which would suggest uself would be to with raw from any share in operations which had been so perverted, and to avoid any complicity in the intemperate action of their allies. But such a course was emption to cease whenever they fail diligently to employ impos-ible for two reasons-first, because the other German governments had thrown themselves so wildly into the movement that to leave the matter in their hands would be to abandon the reins to those who were plunging gratitude and affection, and in the absence of the write headlong into war, and would almost inevitably drag the whole of Europe after them; and next, to forsake the cause of Schleswig and Holstein would have been to dissociate themselves violently from the confidence of their German subjects. The only other alternative was to take matters into their own hands, and so manage the armed debate with Denmark as not to infringe international law, of these old letters, before committing them to the and so to avoid, as far as possible, any occasion for This they have now done, and if the announcement in our columns this morning be true, that the Saxons and Hanoverians are to be withdrawn from their positions in Hol stein to allow free passage to the Austro-Prussians, it try, and repeals the law authorizing parties of rangers .would at pear that the minor governments, at least, see the necessity of acquiescing in their supersession. The Austrian and Prussian Governments have thus taken upon themselves the responsibility of asserting, and, if necessary, of enforcing the demands of Germany, and they have lost no time in doing so. On Saturday they sent a summons to Denmark, requiring her to withdraw the late constitution, by which, in contravention, as they think, of distinct pledges to themselves, steps have been taken towards the incorporation of the Duchy of Schleswig in Denmark proper, and towards its separation from Holstein. In the event of retusal, it was, of course, implied that the demand boys was, "here's your rider," and pitched into them | would be entered by srms, and an Austro-Prussian force with a will, killing three and capturing five, the others Only two days were given for compliance with this sumwas set in motion to be ready for such an eventuality. more, and the time expired on Monday night without Denpickets, the artillery was ordered forward, and having | mark having made any overtures of submission to the demand. Ever since Monday evening, therefore, hostilities might have commenced at any moment, and there was every re son to believe that they would Austria and Prussia had made a demand, on the refusal of which they were under Thulh, Honor and Patriotism. And yet there are some the first fire. At night, our pickets were ad- a pedge to invade Scales wig-a pledge which they could site side of the street. No blame is attached to the senti in our land-beneath our own suany skies-who prefer vanced within about three quarters of a mile not break without losing all hold upon their German subin our land—beneath our own such skies—who prefer vanced within about three quarters of a line jects. Denmark, on the other hand, had, in deference to gilled show to unadorned truth; who turn scornfully from of the town, and remained there without in the advice of her allies, withdrawn from Holstein as being an honest private to lavish their attentions bpon an officer, terruption, except an occasional shell until federal territory, but has concentrated her forces behind next night. Tuesday evening, I went the boundary which separates Holstein from Schleswig. down on the picket line and by climbing a tree had a and has announced that she would, under no circumstances, allow a German soldier to cross the Eider. The outbreak of hostifties, therefore, only waited until the Austrian and Prussian troops could be brought up to the Rider, and the invasion of Schleswig might have been There is a very heavy battery facing the river on the already commenced and resisted, and our columns this merning might have contained the telegraphic announcement of the drat shot having been fired. In this critical heavy guns. The defences in front of the town consist mement we trust there is good ground for a report which of two lines of very heavy earthworks, running across has reached us, that the Danish government have, at the eleventh hour, made a conciliatory offer, and entered into some sort of obligation, as yet of course, informal, to suspend the obnoxious constitution. If such an offer has really been made, it will, for the time avert the imminent

> THREATENING ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND. the threatening dispatch of Earl Russell in relation to

" Denmark has a right to know the Hanits of the claims of Gernfany, and to be placed in a position to bring this long and fatiguing dispute to a conclusion. Even although years, and even although Germany may have an noyed Den mark with unbounded and impossible claims for that period, it is now time that an end be put to the conflict. The powers who signed the treaty of London; together with the German Confederation, are those first bound to establish the arrangements and terms of nitimate agreement .--The Government of the Queen, therefore demands in the interests of peice -

hat a conference of the Powers which signed the Treaty of London, in our jamettes with a representative of 2. That the status quo shall be maintained until this conference shall have finished its labors.

"Her Majesty's Government believes itself justified in making these demands for the sake of the peace of Europe-It has no other interest in respect to Denmark than that which belongs to one of the eld and independent monarchies of Europe. But it has interest in the maintenance of European peace. It calls, therefore, in the most pressing manner, upon the Sovereigns and their Cabinets to take into consideration how difficult it would be to settle the difference if they had once been subjected to the bloody arbi-

trament of war. "Who can fersee to what extent such a war might ac-

of Glucksburg or a prince of the House of Augustenburg rules in Holstein or Schleswig; the freedom and privileges two princes; but it is of great importance that the faith of treaties should be upheld, that rights and possession should be respected, and that the flames of war should not be reaceful solution. You are requested to leave a copy of this despatch with the President of the Federal Diet. RUSSELL." I am. &c..

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF DENMARK.

It is stated that Bishop Monrad, the Minister President of Denmark, declared to the Extraordinary Embassadors of England and Russia Lord Woodhouse and Councillor Rwers, before their departure from Copenhagen, that the would scarcely lead to any result. But in any case, the the meantime not a single German soldier crosses the Eichusetts Regiment. 'the Yankees burnt most of their | der. Should this nevertheless take place, the Danish govto prosecute it as long as the resources of the country

It has been announced that the British Court of Exchequer had refused to grant a new trial in the case of the gunboat Alexandra, and that owing to the judges being equally divided upon the question, the crown would probably appeal from the decision. The Attorney General intimain extenso the opinions delivered by the four judges extending over eleven closely printed columns. It is explained that where the opinions of judges are equally divided as in this case, it is customary in the absence of a casting vote youngest judge. Accordingly Baron Pigott withdrew his judgment, and the rule was refused, subject to appeal.

THE FLORIDA AND KEARSARGE.

cepted, they intend to go as few miles out to sea and settle their differences at small range. The Florida is about ready for sea, and some of her officers, who have been for some time past in Paris, in plain citizens' nock still lies at Calais, and there is still some hope that the French authorities will not allow her to depart. M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in his correspondence with Mr. Dayton upon the subject, acknowledges that there is a distinction vessel of war.

## TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Feb. 10, 1864. The enemy who advanced on John's Island were driven back on Tuesday evening. Our pickets have resumed their former posts. We took a few prisoners. Eleven shots

were fired at the City to day. No other news of interest. THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10, 1864.

The House to-day agreed upon the amendments, and passed, in secret session the military bill of the Senate, after which the injunction of secrecy was removed. The principal amendments are, that all persons between eighteen and forty-five years are declared in service in the field during the war. All in the provost, hospital and conscript service, and all guards and agents of the quarterfor such service, of men not liable to military service; one editor to each newspaper established on or before the 11th editor or ewner at that time, and who is a practical prinof a family of eight white persons dependent on his labor for a support; one Overseer to each farm of twenty slaves Superintendent, Auditor and Tressurer of each Railroad | While he thought of the "Nig," the war and the draft, doing military transportation, and such officers and em. And the glorious days when he cruised on a raft. mile in actual use for military transportation; the white That occasioned Old Abe to drop down on his kness. officers of negro fire companies in cities; and authority is farmers when satisfied that they will be more useful to the Of poor, honest men now struggling for bread?" country in raising produce than in the army, but the exthemselves exclusively in the production of grain and pro- Of Seward and Chase, and that other old fool visions, which are to be sold to the Government and non producers not exceeding current prices.

The House also again passed the tax and currency bills, "Pahaw! your jokes," said the Devil, "are none o' the and sent them to the Senate for comfirmation. Every meas. ure of special importance before the House, in secret session has been acted on and sent to the Senate.

The Senate is said to be to hasten its business, and has a night session to-night. The Senate has passed a As their con-cience dictated !- a thing never known foreign interference, and a consequent European war. bill that any cavalry who may behave badly in the face of the enemy, or disorderly, or destroye property without For I parolled enough men to carry the State!' authority, be dismounted and placed in service as infan-All rangers now organized to have the privilege to volunteer for the war as other soldiers, failing in which, they are to be dismounted and placed in service as infantry .-One amendment to the military bill adopted by the House specially excludes dentists from exemption.

> CONFEDERATE BONDS-ESCAPE OF YANKEE OF FICERS FROM LIBBY PRISON. RICHMOND, Feb. 10th, 1864.

At auction to-day eight per cent. Confederate bonds brenght 110 to 121 and interest; seven per cent. bonds The widow still weeps for the one that is de ad—
The orphan yet craves for the morsel of bread— 1064 : bonds of the fifteen million loan coupons, 175; date registered 160; cotton loan bonds 175.

One hundred and nine officers, including Col. Streight, escaped from the Libby prison last night, through a tunnel sixty feet long, opening into a vacant lot on the opponels. Only one of the officers was recaptured.

FROM TENNESSEE. Morristown, Tenn., Feb. 10th, 1864. Mrs. Col. McClung, and Mrs. Boyd and families, came through the lines from Knoxville yesterday. An election is being held for Congressmen in the Ken tucky regiments to-day.

RE-CAPTURE OF YANKEE OFFICERS R.CHMOND, Feb. 11th, 1864.

Eightsen of the officers who escaped from Libby prison have been re-captured. The rest are still at large. None above the rank of Captain re-captured. Gold in New York on the 5th instant was quoted at 158%. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

RICHMOND, Feb. 11th, 1864. The House has passed the bill to pay for horses killed or | Miss, how do you coutrive to make your hands so pret disabled in service. It provides that any horse lost or dam- ty? And set on such rings, too, as it to draw attention aged in the service since the 1st February, 1861, without that way. Let us teel of them. O dear, how soft and the fault or negligence of the owner, shall be paid for ac- tender! Do you bake, Mess? No. Do you make cording to the appraised value at the time of the loss. Al. b.ds? No. Do you wash floors, and scrub the pois so, passed the bill to provide for the impressment of meat and kettles? No. So we thought. Look at your to supply the army from any supplies in the country on the express condition that just compensation be made. It provides that the Secretary of War may direct impressments o meat to be made whenever ins President decides it to be necessary. No per ou's supply shall be reduced below one half the usual quantity for the sugport of has family and de pendents for one year. Notice shall be given to the owner of the meat needed, declaring the quantity required, the existing necessity and the price offered the flerman Confederation, shall meet in Paris or Lordon | which notice shall be a condition precedent to any impress to settle the difficulties between Germany and Denmark .- | ment When the owner and impressing officer cannot agree, the quantity to be taken shall be determined, and just compensation ascertained by local appraisers, whose award shall be conclusive evidence on both points. Evidence of large numbers of companies and regiments from all the States, re-edisting for the war, is daily com-municated by the President to Congress, and appropriate resolutions of thanks adopted.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13th, 1864. throwing about 100 shells every hour.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING 1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and sertion, \$2.

and every insertion.

All Obifuaries and private publications of every charact er, are charged as advertisements.

No.advertisement reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, beadmitted.

Nothing further from John's Island. Prisoners taken epresent their force at three brigades and 20 guns. They

carried off their dead and wounded with them on their re-An efficial dispatch from Gen. Finnegan from Lake City,

this evening, reports the enemy's advance as checked .--

The news from there is decidedly cheering. THE THUE VERSION OF THE ARREST OF GEN. TOOMES .-We have said nothing of the recent arrest of General (now Colonel) Toombs, and his trial, now progressing before a court martial, in this city, for the reason that we regarded it as simply a case of military discipline in which the public would feel no particular interest. But it seems the event has got abroad : the story, gathering most marvellously as it travelled. is done up at length in the Richmond papers with an almost endless variety of minutise and spec-

And in the cutset, we would assure our Richmond contemporaries that the "treason," "disloyalty," "pass-Powers who agree to the conference must take care that in port," and "old woman " parts of the story are all pure abrications. The facts are well known here to be as follows, or perhaps we should say the allegations, as the trial

has not yet been concluded. Gen. Toombs was at Augusta, with a regiment of State troops recently mustered fato the Confederate service for a limited term, and which he commanded. His command was about to take the cars for Savannah on one of the cold days of the late severe spell. They were to travel in box cars, and the soldiers, after laying a place on the floor of the cars with brick and sand, built fires thereon for the purpose of keeping themselves warm on the journey. The agent of the road, Mr. Belkirk, seeing this, remonstrated with the men, told them it was prohibited by the rules of the Company, and that when the train got in motion the fire would blow about and the train be destroyed. He furthermore is said to have stated that the train should not leave the depot until the fires were extinguished. General Toombs coming up in the midst of the altercation between the agent and his men, declared that the fires should not be extinguished, that the train should leave in spite of the agent, and after cursing and using much bitter language towards the latter, had him arrest-La France states that the Florida has challenged the ed and kept in custody by a guard. He also threatened to Kea sarge to a fair fight, which the latter having ac. have the agent cut to pieces and thrown into the engine for fuel, together with other diretal calamities to his corporeal man. Whether the fires were put out or not we did not learn, but the egent, being out-numbered, offered no further resistance, and the train with the troops left for savannah. The agent reported the case to the Railroad Company, and on their complaint to to the military authoritles, Gan. Toombs was arrested and carried before a Court Martial.

Such are the facts as we have learned them from apparentiv reliable sources. If any other circumstances entered into the cause of Mr. Toombs' arrest it has not come to our knowledge, -- Bavannah Kepubhoan.

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYERS OF THE STATE FROM CONSCRIP. TION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, in obedience to an act of the ongress of the Confederate States, passed and approved May, 1st, 1863, in relation to exempting certain person necessary as the State officers in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of Congress, passed October 11th, 1862; the Governor of he State having claimed and optained the exemption of the following officers necessary to carry on the opperation of the State Government, viz:
All Justices of the Peace, whose appointments were made to May 11th, 1863; County Trustees, County B. licitors. Register, Tax Collectors; one Deputy Cheriff in each County where there is no Tax Collector; Coronors; Coustables, who entered into bond previous to the 11th of May, 1888, or their successors in office; one Deputy Clerk for each Court requiring it; one County Commissioner for each County, for distributing money and provisions amongst soldiers' families; agent appointed under an act of the Assembly for any duty; commissioned officers of the militia of this State, and commissioned officers of the Home Guard : Mayors and police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville and Goldsboro; Counsellors of State : Board Internal Improvements and Literary Board ; and employees of the State government in the different de

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the General Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different classes of officers named in section first of this bill, in obedience to the ast of Congress; approved May 1st, 1863.
SEC.3. Be it further enacted. That this act shall be force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembls, this

4th day of December, A. D. 1863. R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEMBANE, S. B.

Written for the Philadelphia Evening Journal. ARE'S VISITOR

For the golden sun had gone from the west, When Honest (?) Old Abe with his usual grace And a smile like a shad's that illumined his face, Reposed at his ease in a cosy arm-chair, (He is always at ease when settled in there. The Devil appeared and grasping a chair, Sat down with a grin that raised Abraham's hair; How are you, my Abe? Is my list nearly filled Of sick men and dying, of wounded and killed? "Dear Devil," quoth Abe, "I'm doing my best To promote the interests of you and the rest; But then you must know I am only the tool, Who the Navy controls, and who always condemns Any modern plan of capturing Semmes;-He reminds me of one I knew in the west\_"

Continued Old Abe, "Since last you was here The Copperhead tribe have thrown off their fear: And, would you believe it, have striven to vote (Of which fact, Mr. Devil, just please make a note.) In our party, of which you're the sinew and bone; "Good!" cried the Devil, "I command you ne'er cease To strangle all efforts that tend to a peace: But teil me, my Abe, what worries you: mind, is your conscience not dead and your judgment not blind?" "Ab!" murmured Old Abe, "I've a hankering fear That the couth will be free in less than a year, And striving our best, we're trying our chance To kick up a war with England and France!" Bully for you!" cried the Devil, in glee, The news is so good come sit on my knee; love thee, my Abe, and love thee so well must bid you good bye-keep on with your work, No doubt of you now in my bosom shall lark ; Go on with your Leagues-a very good joke! And kissed Old Abe, he vanished in smoke. While the glorious San and Night's starry ban & Shine angry and sad on our grief-stricken land. Death's holding the feast, and crashing the life from a Nation now torn by unnatural strife; But what care the men now holding the helm?

They rule o'er us all, and—the Devils rules them! GUNBOATS FOR THE EMPEROR OF CHINA .- The Baltimore American says :

"Some time ago several gunboats built in England for the Emperor of Chins, but suppposed to be for Jeff. Davis, sailed for China, manned by Englishmen and commanded by "Admiral" Sherard Osborne. A letter from Shanghai, dated November 5, says that the guncoats are there, and that they have "come to grief," the Emperor refusing to buy them at the price demanded. He thinks he has no need of a ffeet to lie in masterly inactivity, with neither rebels nor pirates to attack .the gunboat officers and men are meantime living in dissipation and waiting for something to "turn up." The Admiral has resigned, and the men would be sent home. The boats will probably be sold to pay expenses. "J. D." has now a chance for a bargain."

PRETTY HANDS !-- Delicate, beautiful hands! Dear mother's hands. Ain't you ashamed to let that old dy kill berseif outright, waite you do nothing from dayight to dark, our keep the dust from your face and the flies from your hands. What are you fit for? Will a man of common sense marry you for your delicate hands? Pretty fingers indeed! What are they good for, but to move over a piane, or to stick throug gold rings? Like many of the vain things of earth, they are kept for show, and nothing more. For our part, we would ather see them worn out in actual service, and as ongh as a c uquet,'s conscience, than so tender that a fly's foot will make an impression upon them,

Oh there's not in this wide world a happier life Than to sit by the stove pipe and tickte your wife; To kiss her earm ips in the us ment of give, And twist the cat's tail when it jumps on our knee?"

MAR RIED.

In Duplin county, on the morning of the 4th inst , by the Key. Jas. M. Sprout, ISAAC B. KELLY, Esq., of Kenans-The enemy has kept up an incessant fire on the city, ville, to Miss MARY F. SHINE, daughter of Jno. Shine,